MESEROLE'S LAWYER TELLS HIS SIDE ta a Murderous Mood, Was Pound-

Dovie Cometock When Meserole ow Mis Pistol—Then Larbig Turne Meserole, and the Latter Fired, The trial of young Darwin J. Meserole for the killing of Theodore W. Larbig was con-tinued in the Court of Over and Terminer, in Inside the rail, next to his counsel, William J. Gaynor, sat the prisoner. He wore a dark suit, with a turn-down collar and a dark blue tie. His hair was as carefully smoothed down as ever. He sat the greater part of the time with his head bent forward and his eyes down cast. When the testimony or the talk of the lawyers was more than usually uncomplimentary, his eyes closed and his face flushed. Occasionally, when things took a different turn, he looked up and glanced around the room. In spite of his studied composure it was evident that he was paying the keenest attention to all the proceedings and watching the course of the evidence developed by the prosecution with

considerable anxiety. Directly behind him sat his father and mother. When they entered the court room he turned in his seat and looked at his mother's face for fully half a



Mrs. Dovie Comstock. the woman at whose house the trouble occurred and who was indirectly the cause of the killing, sat next to Gen. D. C. Forney of Wash-

ington. a man with generous sandy side hiskers and a florid complexion, was with her. Mrs. Comstock's dark hair was combed smoothly back under her black hat. Her short veil did not prevent the crowd from seeing that she had been good looking and her neatly fitting dress of plain shepherd's plaid helped the effect. during the day, and it would be difficult for one, judging simply by her manner, to believe

one, judging simply by her manner, to believe that she has much interest in the case, or if she has that she has any fear as to the result. Meserole's brother Benjamin sat at the end of the lawyer's table, and scattered throughout the crowd were several of his friends conspicuous in Brooklyn society.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke opened the case for the people with a statement of the circumstances of the killing. He said that Mrs. Comstock had contrived to make Liarbig's acquaintance through his little son when she lived in a house in Smith street near Larbig's house. He dwelt on the circumstances of the meeting at her flat on the night of June 27 which ended in Larbig's house, He dwelt on the circumstances of the meeting at her flat on the night of June 27 which ended in Larbig's house in Knirke said that it was evident from the fact that Larbig had asked Mrs. Comstock for his photograph that he had determined to end the



be heard through it.
The only story which anybody has yet told about the shooting is the one which Meserole told on the night it happened.
Mrs. Grace Greaton occupied the fourth floor flat of the Sackett street house. It was her testimony to which Mr. Clarke had referred in his opening speech. She was examined by Mr. Clarke as follows:

testimony to which Mr. Clarke had referred in his opening speech. She was examined by Mr. Clarke as follows:
Q.—On the 27th day of June did you hear any voices in the house? A.—Yes.
Q.—About what time was it? A.—It was between 0 and 10 o'clock.
Q.—Where were you when you first heard these voices? A.—In the parlor.
Q.—Was your parlor on the same plan as the parlors in the first flat? A.—Yes.
Q.—What did you do when you heard these voices? A.—I went into the room where the air shaft was.
Q.—What were the noises you heard? A.—Loud voices.

How long did the noise continue? A.-I O.—How long did the noise continue? A.—I don't know.
Q.—When you reached the air shaft did you hear any remarks? A.—Yes.
Q.—What did you hear? A.—I heard a woman say: "Don't point that revolver at me."
Then I heard a man say: "Don't point the revolver at me." Then a man said: "My God, don't shoot." Then a man said: "Ies. I will.
Q.—Then what happened? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Then what occurred? A.—I don't know.

were fired.
Q.—Then what occurred? A.—I don't know. Cross-examined by Mr. Gaynor, she at first said that she was positive that she had heard a man's voice say. "My God, don't shoot," and that it was not possible for her to be mistaken. Afterward she modified that. Mr. Gaynor asked again: Afterward she modified that. Mr. Gaynor asked again:

Q.-Now, madam, are you sure that you could distinguish the voice of a man talking as 1 am now talking to you from that of a woman up four stories through the air shat?

A.-I am pretty sure I could.
Q.-Pretty sure-is that as strong as you wish to make it? A.-Yes.
Q.-You could tell at that distance whether a voice was that of a man or woman? A.-I think I could.
Q.-Did both the woman and the man say:

My God, don't point that revolver at me." or did they say "My God" at all? A.-The man said. "My God." My God." at all? A.-The man said. "My God." at me." or Q.-Did the woman? A.-No.
Q.-Tou were examined before the Coroner's iury, were you not? A.-Yes.
Q.-You then testified that you heard a woman's voice say, "My God, don't point that remember what I testified then.
Q.-Do you remember now whether the woman said "My God" or not? A.-I don't remember.

Q.-Do you remember whether the man said

member.
Q.—Do you remember whether the man said it or not? A.—Yes.
Mr. Clarke put in evidence the clothing of Larbig, a bloody pillow slip which was on Mescrole's bed, and a bloody towel found in the bathroom. It was established that Larbig was a large, heavy man, and that at the time of the shooting Mescrole weighed about 125 pounds.

of the shooting Meserols weighed about 125 pounds.
Then Mr. Clarke undertook to show by the result of experiments that Meserole must have been standing at least four feet from Larbig when he fired the two shots. Walter H. Kent. chamist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, testified that he had examined the waistcoat boils in the left side of it. He examined the cloth around the bullet holes with a microscope which magnified 2.250 dismeters.

Just there Mr. Gaynor interposed a vigorous objection to the introduction of experiments as evidence. Mr. Clarke was prepared for him with a stack of law books. He called Gunsmith Elson J. Stovell to tell about the manufacture of cartridges, and Capt. Levy to tell about pistols. In the ond the objection was overruled.

Then Mr. Kent explained his experiments. He had used Meserole's revolver. It was fixed

cloth around the buliet holes with a microscope which magnified 2.250 diameters.

Just there Mr. Gaynor interposed a vigorous objection to the introduction of experiments as evidence. Mr. Clarke was prepared for him with a stack of law books. He called Gunsmith Elson J. Stowell to tell about the mannfacture of cartridges, and Capt. Levy to tell about pistols. In the end the objection was overruled.

Then Mr. Kent explained his experiments. He had used Mescrole's revolver. It was fixed in a clamp on a table. He shot at pleese of white flannel stretched on a plank resting on a table. Alwo shots were lited at distance of two, three, four, six, eight, and ten feet respectively. Then Mr. Kent and the right side of Larbig's waistcoat at a distance of two feet, and two shots at the right side of Larbig's waistcoat at a distance of two feet, and two shots at the right side of Larbig's waistcoat at distances of two feet, and two shots at black cloth, which Tailor Leopold Knobe said was like the cloth in the waistcoat, at distances of three, four, and five feet.

The experiments on the white flannel had to show for themselves. On the black cloth Mr.

it was again rubbed more black granules were found.

The black granules were dissolved in water and tested for nitre, which was found, proving that they were granules of powder. The right side of the waistcoat was washed and the solution showed powder. The left side was washed and no powder found, the inference being that the shots were fired at a greated distance than five feet. Mr. Kent performed his test before the jury. He had a viceo of cloth through which two builets had been fired at a distance of three feet. He rubbed the cloth over a clean platter and found fourteen granules. He tasted a granule and said it was powder. Then he performed a chemical test by dissolving a granule of powder in five cubic centimetres of concentrated sulphuric acid, which had been diluted one-half with distilled water. The addition of a few drops of di-phenylamine gave a deep blue color, a proof of the presence of nitre.

Gunsmith Stowell corroborated the mechan-

deep blue color, a procession in the mechanitre,
Gunsmith Stowell corroborated the mechanical part of Mr. Kent's testimony, and the State nites.

Gunsmith Stowell corroborated the mechanical part of Mr. Kent's testimony, and the State rested its case.

Mr. Gaynor moved to dismiss, and Justice Cullen denied the motion. Then Mr. Gaynor opened for the defence. He told the story of the shooting as his witnesses will tell it today. Meserole was living at Mrs. Comstock's flats in rooms for which he paid \$10 a week. Physicians were treating him twice a day. Getting over the incidents of the meeting of Larbig and Meserole at the flat on the afternoon of June 27 and of the visits of all three of them to Brighton Beach, and of the meeting at the hotel there, Mr. Gaynor spoke of the subsequent meeting at the flat, when Larbig demanded back his picture. He referred to Mr. Charke's statement of the way in which Mrs. Comstock had "enticed" Larbig, and said:

"Larbig had never slept in that flat. He did not contribute to its support. The truth is that he was a borrower of money from the woman."

Graphically the lawyer described the attack

that he was a borrower of money from the womin."

Graphically the lawyer described the attack
of Larbig upon Mrs. Comstock. Meserole was
lying on his bed exhausted by his day at the
beach. Larbig talked to Mrs. Comstock in the
dining room. He struck her in the face and
pushed her against the mantel piece. She ran
into Meserole's room exclaiming: "Mr. Meserole, protect me."

"Larbig followed," continued Mr. Gaynor.
"Using a vile epithet he exclaimed: 'I'l kill
you! He threw her across the bed, from
which Meserole had arisen. With his knees
on her body he held her by the throat with his
left hand and with his right pounded her in
the face. Both her eyes were blackened, her
forehead, her cheek, her mouth were bruised.
Blood flowed from her nose and stained the
pillow silp.

"Stop, you will kill me, she cried.

"Les, replied Larbig. I want to kill you."

"Larbig choked her until she was gasping
and could not breathe. Then Mr. Meserole
drew his revolver and shouted:

"Stop! Stop! beating that woman! Stop!
"Larbig turned and said: 'Young man, I'll
"Larbig turned and said: 'Young man, I'll

Stop!"
"Larbig turned and said: 'Young man, I'll have you arrested for pointing that pistol at

Laring turned and said: Young man, I'll have you arrested for pointing that pietol at me.

"All right,' replied Mr. Meserole, lowering his revolver. As he did so Larbig, shouting, 'God damn you, I'll kill you, too,' rushed at him. Micserole retreated through the narrow passageway into the dining room. Larbig lunged after him. Mrs. Comstock rolled off the bed, and dodging between them, cried out to Meserole, 'For God's sake, don't shoot!"

"Larbig reached Meserole and struck him in the face. Then Meserole and struck him in the face. Then Meserole herd. Without waiting to put on his shoes, sick and enfeebled as he was, he went at once and gave himself up. If larbig had got hold of Meserole he would have been tried for killing two persons instead of Meserole being tried for killing one."

Mrs. Comstock will be examined to-day. It is possible that Meserole will also take the stand in his own defence.

MR. WOODRUFF'S PAGE DISAPPRARS. With Him Have Gone Mrs. Woodraff's Jew

Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, the young Republican statesman of Brooklyn, is anxiously looking for his fifteen-year-old page. Edgar Me-Donald, alias Theodore Phiefer, who disappeared yesterday from Mr. Woodruff's house at 19 Seventh avenue, and carried off with him some of Mrs. Woodruff's jewels, valued at \$1,400, and \$100 in gold. The police authorities are assisting Mr. Woodruff in his search

for the missing page and jewels.

Mrs. Woodruff accompanied her husband that if ne succeeded in that he would have shown that it was murder in the first degree.

Police Captain Patrick Levy testified that Mescrole and Mrs. Comstock had come to his station house on the night of June 27 and told him a story of the shooting. He sent for an ambulance and visited the seens of the coat and hat were lying on the plane. Capt. Levy said he had looked at the clock as he started to go to the flat, and it was 10:120 clock. Mescrole and Mrs. Comstock both made statements to him. Upon crossexamination.

Capt. Levy.

Capt. Levy said Meserole and Mrs. Comstock both made statements to him. Upon crossexamination. Capt. Levy said Meserole and Mrs. Comstock but had nothing under it except a light undersairt. His trousers were rolled up. There were finger marks on Mrs. Comstock's throat. Sergeant Maude told the jury of experiments with the air shaft to see how well voices could be heard through it.

The only story which anybody has yet told. Mrs. Woodruff accompanied her husband

ful sparkling stone surrounded with a dozen or more smaller ones, ail of rare brilliancy, as well as a smaller cluster diamond pin and ten \$10 gold pieces, were missing. Mrs. Woodruff was confident that she had not mislaid the jewels, and the further discovery that the bright little page had also been missing for three or four hours served as a solution of the mystery.

Early, who placed Detective Bergoants Reynolds and Graham on the case. Mr. Woodruff told the Captain that the large cluster pin was greatly valued by his wife, as her father had worn the big central stone in his shirt front for a great many years. Although he estimated the value of the pin at \$1.000, no amount of money could purchase it. Mr. Woodruff and his wile were so favorably impressed with his appearance that they made no inquiries in reference to his relatives or his past life. Edgar made himself useful and looked very neat and trim in his page's blue suit, with two rows of silver buttons on his jacket and two rows of brass

his abilities could be put to better advantage than in the house.

Mrs. Woodruff incidentally discovered, about a month ago, that Edgar had an alias. A letter came to the house addressed to Theodore Phiefer, and Edgar admitted that the letter was intended for him. and he explained the matter so satisfactorily to his mistress that she did not suspect there was anything wrong. The detectives traced the boy to a clothing store in Flatbush avenue an hour after he took his departure from the house. He invested two of the \$10 gold pieces in a fine suit of clothing and started off with the bundle. The detectives expect to have him, if not the missing jewels, within twenty-four hours.

HATRED OF THE FOREIGN DEVIL

A Missionary Says the Leading Chinese Abominate the Foreigner.

The North China Herald of Oct. 25 contains a letter from the Rev. Griffith John. D. D., who has lived and travelled in the valley of the Yangtze and in Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi for thirty years. He says:

"It must be admitted that the foreigners have forced themselves upon the Chinese. Our presence in Pekin, our presence at the const ports, our presence in the interior, our pres-ence in the valley of the Yangtze, our auto-cratic settlements, our extra-territorial juris-diction—all these things are now, and have been from the beginning, an abomination to the Chinese Government.

been from the beginning, an abomination to the Chinese Government.

"The governing classes have never changed in their hatred of the foreign element or in their desire to banish it from the land. The idea of casting out the foreigner scorer or later has been tenaciously held and fondly cherished by the officials and scholars all these fifty years. The idea may have been allowed to sleep off and on: but they have never relimitished it, and of late they have been greatly moved by it.

"The opening of Chun-Khing, and the attempt to introduce steam navigation on the upper Yangize, may have had something to do with putting new life into it."

Falter Crowell Astonished.

Joseph E. Crowell, the editor of the Paterson Morning Call, went home about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He put out the hall light as usual and proceeded to feel his way along the balusters through the dark up to his

SAYS "I WILL NOT RESIGN."

APPRAISER COOPER'S FLAT ANSWED TO THE TREASURY AGENTS. The Proposition that He Shall Be Chair

man of the New Building Commission Begarded as Another Grab at Mis Place. The incessant and persistent attacks of the Treasury agents upon Appraiser Cooper called forth from Mr. Cooper yesterday the statement, unreservedly and forcibly expressed. "I will not resign this place." The stanch friends of Mr. Cooper in the dry goods trade, who were called upon by Secretary Foster to examine the charges of the Hepburn Commission against the business management at the Appraiser's stores, also came to the front. A letter was sent to Washington requesting that nothing be done in the matter until they could

be heard.

The scheme is to get Mr. Cooper to the Chairmanship of the Commission to build the new Appraiser's stores and Custom House and make way for Assistant Appraises Stevens. It is recalled that the Repburn Commission preferred charges against Mr. Stevens

Stevens. It is recalled that the Hepburn Commission preferred charges against Mr. Stevens also. Now Solicitor Hepburn and his side partners. Tingle and Gen. Spaulding, are pushing Mr. Stevens forward against Mr. Cooper.

A few personal friends of Mr. Cooper think that in a material way he would benefit by the change, as the Chairmanship of the Beard would be for about a dozen years at \$5,000 a year. His present salary is \$6,000, during the will of the President, and in the event of a change in the Administration he would doubtless be retired. But Mr. Cooper has thwarted many schemes, and he may wish to remain as Appraiser in order to thwart more.

"Those attacks upon Mr. Cooper are simply an outrage," said a prominent Republican. The Trensury agents bob up every other month or so in their efforts to get him out of the way. They have seized upon the new Commission as about the most convenion; way of disposing of him. The merchants of New York are tired of the conduct of the Trensury agents. Tingle and all his clique should be removed. I concur heartly with the request of Gen. Clarkson to the President that Tingle be removed. Mr. Foster is sick, and cannot give this matter his attention. Gen. Spaulding is ostensibly acting Secretary. He and Tingle are cronica, and Tingle dominates Spaulding. No sooner is the last attack against Mr. Cooper disposed of in Washington than the Treasury agents turn their batteries in a new direction. They simply are mortally offended at the independent methods of Mr. Cooper, He will not bow the knee to them. The Republican merchants of New York, and all hands, in fact, have no objection to Mr. Cooper's administration. But he is of no benedit to the Treasury agents. They may tire us out, but I don't think they will. Their meddling has done more harm and tangled up the affairs of New York, and entire the mediting that don't think they will. Their meddling has done more harm and tangled up the affairs of New York in the reason of the Treasury agents are not stopped."

THEY ELOPED FIVE TIMES. The Story of Quear and Closly, an Obdurate

Parent, and Strategie Cousta Helen, BATH. Dec. 8.-The little lumber town of Allenton, over the Pennsylvania border, is en-

joying an elopement sensation.

Owen Carey is the head sawyer in the Allen mills, and his daughter Cicely, aged 19, is the prettiest girl in the settlement. Rumor has long had it that Cicely's father has always been severe with her, and that since she grew to romanhood she has taken his treatment much to heart. It is alleged that her father increased the strictness of his rules for the government of his daughter from the time when she had the courage to accept the attentions of young Oscar Gunn. a farmer living a few miles from Allenton. Gunn works for his father, who is well to do, and will inherit the farm.

When Carey found that his daughter was receiving calls from young Gunn he ordered that they cease at once. He said that he had that they cease at once. He said that he had no intention of letting Cicely marry anybody. The girl must have managed to see her lover in some way from time to time, or the elopement which occurred on Sept. I could not have been planned. On the evening of that day Cicely left the house during her father's absence, and a few minutes later was in a carriage with her lover, speeding toward the New York State line. Carey was away on business, and the lovers had every reason to believe they would not be interfered with before they could get into this State and be married. The night was dark, and Gunn, in turning out to give room for a wagon coming in the poposite direction, ran his carriage in the ditch and it upset. The occupant of the other wagon stopped his horse, and ran, with his lantern, to the aid of those in the overturned carriage. He was a surprised and indignant

calls and passed an hour with Cicely in the latter's room.

It was three hours after the carriage drove away again toward the Gunn farm when Carey wenthome to his supper. He asked where Cicely was, and being told that she was in her room he called her to come down to supper. When Oscar Gunn's cousin. Helen Joyce, instead of Cicely came down stairs and walked to the supper table Carey knew in a minute what it meant, and he did not wasto any time in giving yent to his feelings there, but rushed out, saddled a horse, and started toward New York State. He arrived there, but too Inte. Cicely and Oscar were married an hour before he crossed the border, and they are now snugly quartered at the Gunn homestond, enjoying the best wishes of every one in the sottlement except Sawyer Carey.

The Metropolitan Directory. The Metropolitan Directory for 1802 is just ut. It contains 126,300 names and addresses of householders selected from New York and of householders selected from New York and the suburban towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. There are 55,900 names taken from 553 streets in New York; 183 streets in Brooklyn afford 24,600 names; 103 cities and villages in New Jersey give 28,800 names, 43 cities and villages on Long Island 7,000 names, 24 villages on Staten Island 3,100 names, and 35 cities and villages in Westchester and Bockland counties 6,000 names. The names are arranged under streets and street numbers, which makes the book valuable for reference.

Reception Day at the Establishment of J. S. Conover & Co.

Testerday was the day of the annual reception given by the firm of J. S. Conover & Co., 28 and 80 West Twenty-third street, to its friends and the public, an occasion which brought together a gathering of wealth and fashion. Most appropriate seems the invitation to inspect great open direplaces just now, the sight sug-gesting at once the hanging of hosts of stockings, big and little, to await Sanja Claus, and also many a pic-ture of good obser associated with blacking logs and New Year festivities. However, it is not allogether the exceptionally large and interesting exhibit of man-tels and direplaces which attracts so many at this sea-son; a large line of exquisite articles, many todicating entirely original designs, proving an alluring feature to lovers of unique intermingling of metals, mounting as rare examples of Mexican, African, and Italian marble. English oak and other woods in the form of crescent-shaped and square tables, cabinets, music stands, portfolion, esseis, dressing tables, and many more bits of decorative furniture. The Colonial room, recently completed and very beautiful in its decora-tions of gold and white, is crowded with choice specientirely original designs, proving an alluring feature mens, and scattered through all the pariors are more. In many of the handsomer fireplaces it was noticed that tiles had largely given way to marble. Byzantine and Romaneaque designs in particular utilizing a most effective variety of African atone. Description of the many noteworthy models in this collection is im-possible. It can be said in brief, however, almost every rnown example of fireplace in use for centuries par known example of fireplace in use for centuries part-hus contributed toward the designs evolved by this firm, which number well up in the hundreds. Inter-esting examples of the elaboration and beauty to which metal work has been brought by this house an office door of hand-wrought bronze, just completed for a New York bank, and two others designed for a Phitadelphis firm at a cost of \$7,000, composed of gold plated metal and onyx.—dds. SHE LOVED A GAT LIFE.

But She Mingled Larceny With Other Adventures and Will Go Into Retirement,

John Cunningham, who is a paver, living at old daughter who is pleasant to look at. That is to say, she is pleasant of view for everyone except John Cunningham. The sight of her gives him a gone feeling just where his lungs leave off and his stomach begins. And no one will wonder at this, even though she has a good form and a smiling face and bright eyes and chestnut hair.

This girl has peculiar and most reprehensible ideas of life. She is not fond of housework. She hates to sew. She hates washing

dishes, and she doesn't like to go to bed early to get up early for a hard day's work. She thinks that running around with young men. attending balls, and singing songs in little skirts and bare shoulders are the proper and perfect sources of earthly happiness. A year or so ago her father did let her attend

several balls with a young man who, as the family had every reason to believe, would develop from steady company into a good, sub stantial husband. But the contemplation of domestic felicity and a large family had no at-tractions for Miss Margaret. She regards her beauty as too great for expenditure on one man. And she thought such a life very dull

tractions for Miss Margaret. She regards her beauty as too great for expenditure on one man. And she thought such a life vory dull anyhow.

So she ran away from home, learned a song or two, and became a singer at a Bowery concert hail. Her father found her and brought her back. Last spring she ran away again and spent the summer at Coney Island, singing and dancing in a skirt that was as splendid as it was short. Again her father captured her and forced her to return home. But the fascination of the life she had been living was too strong upon her. She kept up a sort of surreptitious communication with several of the young men who had worshipped her on the Coney Island stages and bought beer for her after the performance was over.

Three weeks ago she decided to clope with one of these young men. As the young man was sadly in need of money she waited until her father left a drawer with \$25 in it unlocked and then she departed. She and the young man passed several very pleasant days in New York on the \$25. Then, the money being gone, the young man went in search of some lady who could "treat a gent as a gent should be treated."

Maggie fell back on her voice and managed to make a fair living for herself and some other "gent." who was attracted at the first rise in her fortunes. On Monday night she was singing in John McGurk's place, at 253 Bowery. McGurk has no regular concert hall, but in the room back of the bar there is a plane. The singers or dancers stand beside this piano, and thus the tables are slaways full of beery young men who rap applause with their half-filled glasses. Maggie's favorite song just now is entitled "The Boys and Girla." It is seldom that a song contains so much sendment to the line as this, and if it had been written for her it could not suit Maggie better. Maggie had been encored on this particular occasion, and was einging the two less tverses over again:

Say, girls, don't you think the boys. Nice enough for anything? Lots of cash, a big moustache, to which our lips are

Lots of cash, a big moustache, to which our lips are Arms around us cast, 'tis too sweet to last!
Oh! don't we ladies like to be caressed!

Everybody joined in the chorus, beating time with beer glasses. The dive rang with:
Oh! The girls! And the boys! Yes, the boys! And they squeeze! and they squeeze! and they spoon! and they sigh! Inspired by this enthusiasm. Miss Cunning-hum attacked the last verse with great ardor. She was singing:

— Ready to do anything?

Single boys taste the joys that marriage always brings!

For the—

For the—
The piano went on, but Maggie stopped. She put her hands over her bare bosom and gave a little scream. Then she made a rush for the side door. But the elderly laboring man was too quick for her. He jumped around a lot of chairs and tables, and had her by her bare arm.
"Oh, you will steal from your father, will you?"

"Oh. you will steal from your father, will you?"

He had been looking for her everywhere, and came this night in time to catch her. The young gents were a little excited at this interruption. Then they grew angry. They wanted to join in the chorus again. But Cunningham paid no attention to this. He went back with her to got her clothes, and they started out together. The gent who was her especial friend barred the way.

"Say, old man." said he, "you want to leave me lady frien' alone."

Cunningham glared at this youth and then called a policeman. The youth faded away rapidly and the policeman took the girl to the station house. Although she was a bit beyond the age, the Sergeant sent her up to the rooms of Mr. Gerry's society, where she passed the night. Yesterday morning a Brooklyn officer appeared and took her over there and locked her up on a charge of larceny. Her father eays he will put her where she can't run away. He is tired of worrying with her, and he's mad about that \$25 he lost.

IS BHE KEPT PRISONER?

Three weeks ago yesterday Matilda Paschek left her home at 608 East Twelfth street on an errand. She has not yet returned. Her mother, detained somewhere against her will. She says her daughter is 19 years old and very pretty. She is tall and brunette. Since she left home Mrs. Paschek has learned, she says, that her

Mrs. Paschek has learned, she says, that her daughter was in love with a man who has a wife and family in Williamsburgh, and that she was in the habit of meeting him clandestinely. Mrs. Paschek did not learn the name of the man she supposes responsible for her loss, but she found a picture of a good-looking man in her daughter's room, and she took it with her when she applied to Justice Goetting yesterday for advice.

She said she believed the original of the picture was living in Driggs near North Fifth street. Williamsburgh, and she wanted a policeman sent to arrest him at once. There are a great many men living with their wives and families in Driggs street, and Justice Goetting refused to issue a warrant until other evidence was submitted. Mrs. Paschek said that if her daughter had left her of her own free will she was welcome to remain away, but that she would not believe that she had done so until she heard her say so.

MAJOR OVERMAN ARRESTED.

A Shortage Said to Have Been Discovered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Major Lowis C. Overman, Engineer Corps of the army, is now under arrest at Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, awaiting the result of an investigation insti-tuted yesterday by the War Department into his financial accounts. He has until recently been in financial accounts. He has until recently been in charge of the public works at Cleveland, but was ordered to Washington to take charge of the works formerly directed by Col. Peter Hains, who was recently relieved from duty here. Major Overman had been here about a week, and it is understood the examination of his accounts made necessary by the transfer of his work to Col. Smith in Cleveland rovealed a considerable shortage.

A hasty consultation was held yesterday in the office of the Acting Secretary of War by Gen. Grant. Gen. Schoffeld, Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers; Gen. Kelton. Adjutant-General, and Col. Lieber, Judge Advocate-General. The facts of Major Overman's shortage, as far as known, were discussed, and it was determined

known, were discussed, and it was determined to order him under arrest at Baltimore. An officer of the army, whose name cannot new be ascertained, was sent to Cleveland for the pur-pose of investigating the case.

Prof. Corbuster's Disgrace, BEIDGEFORT, Dec. 8 .- Prof. A. B. Corbusier has been arrested on a very serious charge It is said that for some time he has been enit is said that for some time a has been en-ticing young children to his room for immoral purposes. On Saturday night he enticed five little girls into his room, and when they were released, some hours later, one of the children rushed home and told her parents. Frof. Cor-busier was once a fashionable dancing master here with a large following.

The ussets of the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in 1817 were.....

They have increased each year since that time, and on Jan. 1, 1891, were..... \$58,747,707.44

And during these years the company has paid to pol-

It has paid for the past 20 years an averago divi-Its ratio of expenses of

management to income for the past 45 years is 5.51 per cent. Its surplus by New York standard is over six millions of dollars.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey. No. 1 Wall St., New York.

take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
The painful disorders and disease that afflict womankind make themselves seen as well as felt. Dull eyes, a blotched or sallow face, and a wasted four follow them.

Cure all these aliments and weaknesses, regulate and promote the proper functions, quiet your nerves, build up your health and strength—with the "Favorite Prescription." It does all these things, and more. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestern is invigorated, the

strength—with the "Favorite Prescription." It does all these things, and more. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's an unfailing remedy—the only one, among all medicines for women, that's guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any one, you have your money back.

END OF THE TILDEN WILL CASE. Application for a Reargument Denied by the Court of Appenia,

ALBANY, Dec. 8.-In the Second division, Court of Appeals, this morning, the application of the counsel for the Tilden estate, Andrew H. Green, for a reargument, was denied with costs.

The argument for the new hearing was made

by James C Carter on Tuesday. Nov. 27, and was based on the ground that it was not doubted that if the testator really intended a primary gift to the corporation known as the the thirty-fifth article is valid. The whole question narrows down to the single one of what Gov. Tilden intended by the thirty-fifth article of his will. In its interpretation the counsel for the Trustees believed there was room for more argument, and that new points as to its validity could be obtained and presented to the court.

There is no opinion written by the Judges, but they think that every possible view of this clause has been taken, if not by the counsel, by the Judges, and nothing can be gained by reopening the case; the illegality of the method of bequest is not to be disputed, and the question of intent does not enter into the case, as to decide upon intent alone would be to establish a bad precedent.

This finally disposes of the Tilden will in favor of the heirs, and no further appeal can be taken unless the case is argued in the United States Supreme Court, which is improbable.

The case was decided in favor of the conquestion narrows down to the single one of

The case was decided in favor of the con-The case was decided in favor of the contesting heirs by the Court of Appeals on Oct. 27 last. Counsel for the executors and trustees asked for a reargument on motion to amend the remittitur, and the decision pesterday was on this motion. The decision being against the executors, the property will be divided among the heirs.

"Of course, the decision of the Court of Appeals to-day is final," said Mr. Ledyard, of the firm of Clark & Ledyard, of which Mr. Clark is counsel for the executors, "and that settles the case."

the case."
Shortly after the decision of Oct. 27 precedings were begun before the Surrogate of Westchester county, the county in which Mr. Tilden lived and died, for an accounting of the estate. The proceedings were suspended by reason of the motion for reargument. They will now be resumed, and it is expected that a final settlement of the estate will soon be made.

They will now be resumed, and it is expected that a final settlement of the estate will soon be made.

The value of the estate involved in the dispute originally was about \$3,000,000, but half of this was disposed of by compromise, leaving about \$3,000,000 to be accounted for under yesterday's decision. There were a number of special trusts and comparatively small bequests provided for in the will, and these were not assailed by the contestants and will be satisfied. There are seven heirs, six on the side of Mr. Tilden's brother, Henry A. Tilden, and one on the side of his sister, Mary B. Pelton. This single heir, therefore, the grand-daughter of airs, Pelton, could by law lay claim to one-half the fortune, the estate being divided established by the sister on the other on the one hand and the sister on the other on the one hand and the sister on the other. By his will Mr. Tilden gave to each of his two nephews the income of \$75,000 for life, with the right to dispose of the principal at death. To his four nieces he set the income of \$150,000.

Mrs. Hazard was in full sympathy with Mr. Tilden's wish to found a public library, and when suit was begun by the heirs she declared that if the will was broken she would give the major part of her share to the executors for the purpose Mr. Tilden intended. She eventually made a settlement with the executors by which they paid her \$975,000, and she deeded to them her entire rights in the property left by Mr. Tilden's property left is the trustees will still have over \$2,000,000 with which to carry out Mr. Tilden's project of founding a public library.

death was directly due to alcoholism, alcohol would not have produced such an effect had he been properly nourished. A secondary cause was fatty degeneration of the heart.

Dr. Justin Herold, who with Dr. S. J. Wimmer, oversaw of the fasting match, said Stratton drank only seventeen tenspoonsful of champagne, which he had prescribed as a cure for nausea. The rest, he presumed, was consumed by Stratton's visitors. The witness described in detail Stratton's fast, and declared that when the faster began to break down he advised him to discontinue it. Stratton persisted, and could only be persuaded to take food in the shape of cocoa on the fortylingt day.

take food in the shape of cocoa on the forty-lirst day.

The testimony went to show that Stratton was alone responsible for his fatal fast. The following verdict was returned:

"We, the jury in the case of the late George Henry Stratton, find that his death at Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 12, 1891, was induced by starvation, and we further respectfully state our conviction that such exhibitions should be regarded as demoralizing and criminal, and that they should be prohibited by legal enact-ment."

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Several Injured in Fire

BUFFALO, Dec. 8 -- At 7 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the boiler room of Lee, Holland & Co.'s planing mill on Court street, causing the death of one man and the injury of several others.

The 300 employees had just begun work The 300 employees had just begun work when fire was discovered in the sawdust under the boilers. The employees had just extinguished the fiames when a loud explosion was heard. The wall fell out with a crash, and the roof of a passageway fell in upon a score of nill hands who had been at work at the fire. Five of them were caught. In half an hourthe imprisoned men had been pulled out. Louis Loesch was dead. Peter Wutz, a Pole, was soverely scalided. Nick Brader was unconscious from severe injuries. Martin volk, a boy, had his leg broken. The others were only slightly injured.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by the generating of gas in the sawdust as it is sucked into the pipes which carry it to the lurnaces.

Storms in Washington.

POETLAND, Ore., Dec. 8 .- A violent wind storm prevailed yesterday along the Columbia and Willamette Rivers in this State. The most serious damage appears to have been done to serious damage appears to have been done to telegraph wires along the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. Damage was also done on the Sound. Many trees were blown across the railroad tracks. Several washouts were caused on the lake shore, and Eastern trains were deared.

Spokane Fallic, Wash., Dec. 8.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here yesterday, delaying trained on railroads several hours, but the snow is now meiting.

May Not Be Sawtelle's Head.

CONCORD, Dec. 8 .- Mrs. Hiram Sawtelle was summoned to-day to appear in court, and has summoned to-day to appear in court, and has left Boston for Concord. Considerable comment is caused by the fact that the skull supposed to be that of Hiram Sawtelle had, when found, no teeth whatever in the upper jaw and but six front ones in the lower jaw. Mrs. sawtelle said in Boston to-day that her husband ind several teeth in the upper jaw, and that those in the lower jaw were sound and regular. The Government, it is said, is not inclined to admit that the head is that of Hiram Sawtelle.

Play "Innocence Abroad,"
The popular new game of travel.—4de.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S BAD SON.

HE IS ARRESTED IN CALIFORNIA FOR ROBBING A STAGE. Me Says He Found there was No Money in Chopping Wood and so He Took to Stage Robbing—Attributing His Way-wardness to Lack of Bringing Up.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Joseph McKay, who is in jall at Ukiah, Cal., charged with stage robbery, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras." The real name of the young man is Harry Miller. He is 22 years of age and is the son of the poet and the latter's first wife, Minnie Myrtle. On Nov. 15 the Ukiah and Eureka stage was held up eighteen miles from Ukiah by a masked man armed with a rifle. Charles Lambert, the stage driver hastily complied with the demand box, but demurred when ordered to hand over the mail bags, saying they were on the inside

of the stage Well, get down and get them out." was the robber's response.

Lambert accordingly started to drag out the sacks. The stage was heading up grade, and

the horses kept backing, so that Lambert

sacks. The stage was heading up grade, and the horses kept backing, so that Lambert obtained the highwayman's permission to drive to a level place, and drove to the crost of what is known as "Robbers' Hill."
Instead of stopping when he reached the top, Lambert lashed the horses and went dashing down the grade out of danger. Heaching Ukiah, the stage driver told his story to the Sheriff, and the latter started on the trail. He found the empty treasure box, and learned that a farmhouse near Willett's village, five miles distant, had been robbed a few days previously of a rifle and other articles similar to those in the possession of the masked man who stopped the stage. The Sheriff followed the trail to Hopland, eighteen miles south of Ukiah, and there learned that Miller had been cutting wood for a man named Willard, had left Willard's four days prior to the stage robbery, and returned there five days after the robbery. He obtained his mail from the Post Office and again disappeared. On searching Willard's woodpile the Sheriff found a letter dated from the hermitage. Oakland Heights, which is the home of Joaquin Miller, and signed "Your brother, George Miller." The letter was addressed to Joseph McKay.

The Sheriff followed the fugitive to Santa Rosa and arrested him at the hotel there. In relating the story the Sheriff said that Miller, after considerable persuasion, confessed, and took the Sheriff to the place where the rifle and an axe had been buried. Miller says he was hard up, and, as there was no money in cutting wood, he thought he would try stage robbing.

Josquin Miller himself does not have anything to do with the boy, and the latter says his life might have been different, but he was never encouraged to go to school or make anything of himself. He is credited with having served a sentence in the Portland, Ore, penitentiary for housebraaking, but his identity was not disclosed until now.

ANTON LUTES EXPERIENCE.

He Made Over His Property to His Wife A delicate-looking old man, leaning heavily

on a big stick, limped painfully into the Loe Avenue Police Court, in Williamsburgh, yesterlay, and said that he wanted Justice Goetting to arrest his wife. The court had adjourned and the visitor was referred to Clerk Schepphaus. He said he was Anton Lutz, and that he was living on the county's charity in the Kings County Almshouse, because his wife, on whom he had settled all his property, had turned him out of doors.

According to Lutz's story he was a well-to-do outtonhole maker in 1870, when he married one of his employees. He owned three houses carried on business. Four years after the marriage his wife persuaded him to transfer the title of the property to her. She told him that a business man was foolish to own propthat a business man was foolish to own property that in case of reverses might be attached by his creditors. As soon as the transfer was completed Mrs. Lutz became infatuated with a Texan and gave the husbard to understand that his room was preferable to his company. Her behavior made him seriously ill and his business interests suffered. When the Texan deserted Mrs. Lutz her husband said she took up with a builder named Philip Schneider. She refused to help Lutz, and as he was unable to work he was compelled to seek an asylum in the almshouse. He left the almshouse on Monday to make a last appeal to his wife. He begged her to allow him an income sufficient to keep him in clothing and food for the few years he has yet to live, and she threatened him, he said, with a carving knife.

company. Her behavior made him seriously and the clearly to dispose of the principal at death. To his four places he left the income of \$150.000.000 himself. The company is the control of the company is the control of the company is the control of the control o

recently. In it he denies that he organized a snap company of low- ay actors in 1889, and that it went to pieces in New England. He says the statement that he ever neglected his wife and child is false. He denies that he persuaded Miss Grace Hilton to borrow money from her friends to give to him to start school of acting in San Francisco, and a school of acting in San Francisco, and that after getting the young woman out there he misused her. He denies that Miss Hilton sent him to Europe. He also denies that he ever guaranteed any student of the school a piace. He went to London, he says, with the idea of opening a school of elocution and acting and not to escape ties and responsibilities in America. He does not mention the tail and stately Miss Murray, who left his school about the time he left for London, but he says he never was on Franch sell in his life. After he went some of the young women who attended his school saw in a French paper among the hotel arrivals a Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence is seeming home at once. Mr. Lawrence is coming home at once.

Mr. Blanchard Knows Nothing of Millinery. The Republicans who sent a petition to the President protesting against the appointment

of James A. Blanchard of the Twenty-first dis-trict as one of the additional United States trict as one of the additional United States Circuit Court Judges, on the ground that he is "a man milliner," because of his partnership with Curt von Witzleten, 1830 Broadway, were in part corrected by Mr. von Witzleben, yesterday, who said: "i am the publisher of a fashion journal and a system of dress cutting, the patterns being a mere incident and merely for advertising purposes. I am the sole manager of it. Mr. Blanchard has loaned me his money and credit, and even his name, as your article states, to help me on in business, but he has never devoted an hour to its management and knows nothing about it."

Miss Violet Defries's Recitations Miss Violet Defries, whose recitations, varied

by vocal and instrumental solos, so pleased as audience at the Berkeley Lyceum on the after noon of Dec. 3, will repeat the performance presently in a parlor entertainment. She has come here under the patronage of Admiral Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, Lady Nicolson, Lady Philip Magnus, and others. Her repeatory in cludes "Robert of Lincoln," "Lochinvar," "The Vagnero," and the "Legion of Briganda." Piano and violin soles and songs are introduced to give variety to the entertainment.





A few hasty words before breakfast spoils the entire day.

It may be you can see in the above a decided misunderstanding between the twain that should be as one. Did you ever arise with an extremely bad

taste in your mouth? It may be you are severely constipated, troubled with indigestion. No appetite for breakfast. Feel bot and

flushed. You feel either low spirited, or you display a nasty temper. Destroys the good feeling of your home. These are different ways that Nature has

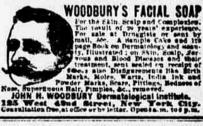
to tell you that she has been outraged. Nature gives you fair notice that she re-

quires assistance. Read what the renowned Chemist, Baron

Von Liebig, says: "It is more than probable that the main

pecific and most important action of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, the so-called solvent and liquefying action is dependent upon the alkaline constituents. We know the bile to bination, and that the physiological use of the bile is to free the system from its superflous fats. Now, what Nature accomplishes in its normal state, we produce artificially by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel

This remedy is sovereign. It has been used in its original shape by emperors, kings, statesmen, poets, etc., for 500 years. Every drug store has them. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle. Begin to use them to-day. Pleasant to



VAN COIT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE The New York Association's Attempt to The Civil Service Reform Association of this

city has published a pamphlet which tells in the form of a series of letters the story of the association's recent attempt to bring down the condemnation of the Postmaster-General officers of the association sent to Mr. Wesa-maker a copy of the circular soliciting subscriptions which had been sent out by the Be-

Crazy, and Wishes to Go to Chicago.

SANDWICH, Mass., Dog. 8 .- Clifton Dennis, a well-known song evangelist from Chicago. who has been holding revivals in New England during the last year, arrived unexpectedly last during the last year, arrived unexpectedly last night at the home of a relative. Later, with nothing on but a nightshirt, he walked to the house of a neighbor, where he broke down the fence and the front door. He was arrested with much difficulty and is now under guard, a raving maniae. He talks on religious matters almost unceasingly, and is anxious to leave for Chicago. He will be committed probably to an asylum to-day.

At the White House,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The President had a very busy time of it to-day. Callers were coming and going all the morning, and the pressure did not cease until the hour for the meetsure did not cease unit the near for the meeting of Congress. The Cabinet met at 11% o'clock, as usual, but the session was a short one. The State, War, and Treasury Departments were not represented. Secretary Blaine was detained at the State Department by a conference with the British Minister on West Indies reciprocity matters. Secretary Foster is in, and there is no Secretary of War.

Wished to Die Rather Than be Diverced. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8-Mrs. Mary Lewis, wife of Richard P. Lewis, travelling agent of the United States Glass Company, attempted suicide with chloroform at the St. Charles Hotel this afternoon, but was discovered in time and resuscitated. Mr. Lewis filed a Hoel in divorce to-day charging his wife with infidelity, and her reason for the attempt upon her life was that she could not live without her husband.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ATTENTION, ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

We shall offer at special rates large lines of all kinds of furniture, comprising patterns which we have stopped manufacturing; also articles which, swing to the rapid changes in the styles, have become conservant out of fashion. These goods MUST be sold, and we shall mark them at such

Also numerous odd unmatched pieces, such an Bedstends, Bureaus, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Chifonnieres, Dining Chairs, Exleaston Tables, &c., &c

The workmanship and quality of the goods are warranted in every respect.

CEO. C. FLINT CO. FURNITURE MAKERS.

104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST. Fantary, 154 and 186 West 19th St.